The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,692. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
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Domestic Occurrences each..... „ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GORDON—At Cumballa Hill, on the 17th instant, Catherine, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Sir William Gordon, Bart., 17th Lancers, aged 29 years.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

DODD—At No. 3, Rawdon Street, on the 10th January, Frances Emily, the beloved wife of John T. Dodd, Esq.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

FRANCK—At his residence, Mount Road, Tanaimpettah, on Tuesday the 12th January, Robert Franck, Esq., aged 60 years and 3 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

HUME—At Bareilly, on the 7th instant, the wife of Major Hume, Executive Engineer, of a son.

BLUNT—At Futtehgurh, on the 9th instant, the wife of Mr. Henry Blunt, of a daughter.

SHAW—At the Remount Depot, Oossoor, on the 30th December, the wife of F. G. Shaw, Esq., Veterinary Surgeon, of a son.

DEATHS

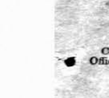
BARNES—At Futtehgurh, on the 8th instant, Mr. Edward Barnes, Overseer, Grand Trunk Road.

McLEAVY—At Meerut, on the 8th January, Hubert Henry, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. McLeavy, aged 5 months and 21 days.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in February.



MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1064 Tons Register, CHARLES ORMSBY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars, apply to Bombay, 18th December 1863. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about first Week in February.)

THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet ship RED JACKET, GEO. J. HARLEY, R. N. R. Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodation, with a Piano, Library and a Stewardess.

For passage apply to Captain HARLEY on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS.

THE fast sailing Clipper Ship SARAH M., 1,010 Tons register, Captain RAISBECK, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Apply to the Captain on board, or to STRANGE, SANDS & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1864.

FOR NEW YORK.

(To sail about 1st March.)

THE celebrated Frigate INCONSTANT, late of H M.'s Navy, 1,196 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers. For passage apply to Captain CULLITON on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN ON THE 20TH OF EVERY MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY ON THE 28TH OF EVERY MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore and Beliepatam.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch their Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, from Bombay to Cochin on the 20th, and from Cochin to Bombay on the 28th of every month, until further notice.

For Passage and Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 16th January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

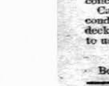
THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain MAIN, from Bombay to Surat every Tuesday, and from Surat to Bombay every Friday, until further notice. On TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 4 P. M. Despatch Day.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th January, 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Dorothy*, B. BRUCE, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain BRUCE will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agent, for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

THE Consignees of Cargo per Barque *Anna Holdsworth*, from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain C. W. LIDGUIRE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same leave the Ship's deck. Order accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for counter signature.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 14th January 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small A Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to

MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.

Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—Two Large GODOWNS, underneath Messrs. BROWN, CLOUGH & Co. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE and ARDASEER EDULJEE SOOKIA, in the Premises.

TO LET.—SEPARATE ROOMS as well as complete OFFICE ACCOMMODATION suitable for Banking or Mercantile Offices with one or more Godowns.—Apply to MASCARENHAS & Co.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent View.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—One 10 inch Dumpy Level with a compass Tripod stand and legs, complete, also a Staff.

Address E. G. R. and Co., *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS, a qualified person for the appointment of Inspector of Furnace-smoke nuisance. Salary Rupees 200 per mensem with House allowance. Apply in person to the undersigned between the hours of 11 & 5.

J. N. R. BEYTS,
Clerk to the Board.

Municipal Com. Office, 8 Hornby Row, 18th Jan. 1864.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, HUMMUM STREET, FORT—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albumitized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that they hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice designs, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1864.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SALOMON DAVID in our Firm ceased from the 11th instant.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE has been authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

BYRAMJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th December 1863.

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice to the Public in general, that the firm hitherto carried on under the name of DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co., at Poona, has ceased from the 31st ultimo, and request that all outstanding claims for, or against the said firm, be paid to NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE, at Poona, and to RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY & Co., at Bombay, within two months from this date. In default legal proceedings will be instituted for all unsettled claims.

RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE
DADABHOY DORABJEE.
NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January next, at 5 P.M.

J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 20th December 1863.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—The Annu. Meeting of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE will be held in St. Andrews Church, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 5 P. M.

The attendance of all who feel an interest in this Institution is respectfully requested.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS in NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACT FOR CLOTHING.—The Committee of Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for about 300 Suits of Clothing for Sepoys, samples of which may be seen on application at the Office of the Company's General Manager, Boree Bunder.

Tenders sealed up, and marked outside "Tender for Clothing," will be received by the undersigned up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.

Byculla, Secretary's Office, 14th January 1864.

GREAT INDIA PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR MOULMEIN OR RANGOON TEAK TIMBER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 1,000 Tons of Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Timber, to be subject to the approval of the Company's Locomotive Superintendent, and to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, in quantities of not less than 150 Tons per month, for a period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st June 1864.

Forms of Tender and any information that may be required with reference to the Contract can be obtained on application at this Office.

Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Timber" must be lodged at this Office by 5 o'clock at noon on TUESDAY, the 23rd February 1864.

The Directors do not undertake to accept the lowest, or any, Tender.

By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.

Byculla, Railway Office, 28th December 1863.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA

FOURTH CALL OF RS. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors passed at their Meeting this day, the Shareholders of the Bank are required to pay a fourth Call of Rs. 50 per Share, to be paid before the 4th day of February 1864 after which date Interest will be chargeable on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent per annum.

By order of the Bord,
J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 12th January 1864.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY CONTRACT AND TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Such Shareholders as have forfeited their Shares in the terms of this Company's notices in the public papers may redeem the same by payment of interest at 9 per cent. from 28th December to 9th January 1864, and 15 per cent. from the latter date to date of payment; provided the said Call is paid before or on the 20th instant; after which date, the Shares on which such Call is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, will be absolutely forfeited, and will be disposed of in such manner as the Directors may think fit.

By order of Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 11th January 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to MONDAY noon, the 25th January 1864, for the immediate execution by Contract of the undermentioned Foras Roads across the Flats, viz :—

1. Road from Mahaluxmee to the Central station on the Flats near the Government Hay market, length 5,598 feet.

2. Road from Sumbhoo Mahadeo's Pagoda to ditto length 7,411 feet.

Plans are now open to inspection at the Office of the undersigned where also a Schedule of Quantities and Specification can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering to be forfeited in Case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the party whose tender may be accepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. FULLER, Captain R. E.
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

WANTED.—Tenders for the conveyance and Victualling of 11 Officers 1st class Passengers, 6 Officers 2nd class Passengers, and 89 Seamen from this port to the port of London or Liverpool.

The ground table to be kept for the 1st and 2nd class Officers. Scale of Victualling for men as follows :—

SCALE OF VICTUALLING ON BOARD H.I.M. SHIPS.

When to be issued.	Articles.	Quantities.
Daily	Biscuit or } Soft bread }	1¼ lb.
	Spirits	½ gill.
	Sugar	2 oz.
	Chocolate } Cocoa, or } Coffee }	1 oz., or Tea ¼ oz.
	Tea	¼ oz.
Weekly	Oatmeal	1 pint.
	Mustard	½ oz.
	Pepper	¼ oz.
	Vinegar	1 pint.
Daily when procurable	Fresh meat	1 lb.
	Vegetables	½ lb.
Daily when fresh provisions cannot be procured	Salt pork or Preserved meat	1 lb.
	Peas (split)	½ pint.
	Salt beef	1 lb.
	Flour	9 oz.
	Suet	¾ oz.
	Currants or Raisins	1½ oz.
Once a week when at sea in lieu of salt meat	Preserved Meat	½ lb.
	Rice	2 oz.
	Mixed Vegetables	2 oz.

The Ship to provide Mess tables, Mess traps, &c. The men will bring their own bedding and Hammocks.

An Officer Surgeon will be sent in charge of these men. It is desirable that the ship whose tender may be accepted should sail on the 28th instant; at the latest.

Tenders will be received on board the Keangsoo, directed to Captain Osborn, R. N. on Wednesday morning.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programme containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior rich and dry LISBON, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 23rd December 1863.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Gieeler and Co. London :—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.

Mosselle,	do.	do.	1	„
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	„
Claret,	do.	do.	2	„
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.				
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	„
Brandy,	do.	do.	1	„
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1	„
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of Dublin :—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz. Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	„	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„	26
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„	30
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„	20
Do. do. do.	do.	„	18
Do. do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. GOLDWELL, PARSONS & Co. Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

	Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40 0
Do. „ Crown	„ 31 0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	„ 21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	„ 40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	„ 36 0
Do. Fine quality in Crown	„ 30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	„ 36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	„ 20 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	„ 26 0
Do. Golden, Do.	„ 26 0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	„ 26 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	„ 30 0
Claret Light Country Flannels, for Suits.	„ 23 0
Do. Yellow Seal	„ 23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	„ 17 0
Do. Fine Coloured Silk Alpaccas.	„ 32 0
Port, Black Seal	„ 26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	„ 34 0
Do. Brand's Crown	„ 24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal	„ 18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	„ 18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders on receipt of remittance.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST, SHERIES.

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red	Pale Dry	„	„ 30
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
White do.			
Brown do.			
Yellow do.			„ 22
MADEIRA, very old			„ 42
PORT—			
Black Seal	Matured Fruity Quarts		„ 30
Do.	Do. Pints		„ 15
Red Seal	Quarts		„ 24
Do.	Pints		„ 43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux			„ 34
Do.	Leoville		„ 28
St. Julien			„ 22
Medoc			„ 16
Do.	Pints		„ 9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's			„ 45
Do. Do.	Pints		„ 24
Do. Do.	Cunliffs		„ 45
Do. Do.	Do. Pints		„ 24
Do. Do.	De St. Marceaux & Co.'s		„ 41
Do. Do.	Pints		„ 24
Do. Do.	A. De Paul's Quarts		„ 40
Do. Do.	Do. Pints		„ 24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	{ By Deinhard } Moselle { and Jordan }		„ 39
HOCK	Pints		„ 20
MOSELLE			
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH, CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	Quarts		„ 21
Do. Do.	Pints		„ 12
CURAÇOA			„ 42
MARASCHINO			„ 40
CHERRY BRANDY	Pints		„ 18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30			„ „
RUM	Fine old Jamaica		„ 20
GIN—OLD TOM	S. Booth & Co.		„ 21
Do. Do.	Do. Pints		„ 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles			„ 24
SIN—DOW'S L. L. WHISKEY			„ 21
ORANGE			
BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts			„ 18
Do. Do.	Pints		„ 10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do.	Pints		„ 14
GINGER BRANDY Do.	Pints		„ 11
Do. Cordial Do.	Quarts		„ 21
BEER AND STOUT.			

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Teunent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Atkins Falker's Beer in Quarts and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints.
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully-adjusted mechanism."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.

"A more splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 17, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 28, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon the cases. The movements are of the finest quality which the art horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

WATCHES—Adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail, Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas.

CLOCKS—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-Office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1 is. each.

BENSON'S LONDON MADE WATCHES.	GOLD CASES. Open Face.	GOLD CASES. Hunters.	SILVER CASES. Open Face.	SILVER CASES. Hunters.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Patent Lever, jewelled	12 12	15 15	5 5	6 6
Do. do. 4 jewels	16 16	19 19	7 10	8 10
Do. do. finely finished, 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	8 10	9 10
Do. do. centre seconds	24 0	27 0	9 10	10 10
Plain Lever, jewelled	15 15	18 18	9 9	10 10
Do. do. 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	10 10	11 11
Do. do. 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	12 12	13 13
Do. do. extra 10 jewels	28 0	32 0	17 17	18 18
Do. do. do.	32 0	36 0	21 0	23 0

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first class London made Lever Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates :—

Silver Cases, Open Face....£11 11 0 Hunters....£12 12 0
Gold Cases, Open Face....£25 0 0 Hunters....£30 0 0

FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED—Silver Cases, at £3 3s., £4 4s., £5 5s., £6 6s. each.

Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £7 7s., £9 9s., £12 12s.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET, Which can be had gratis and post free, on application, or will be sent Post free for Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Post-Office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London House must be made payable and address to

James W. BENSON, Watch & Clock Manufactory, 33 & 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.—Established 1749.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, with offices and stabling attached, and ten acres of leasehold property, situated within five minutes walk of the Kurrjeeroora Railway Station. Apply to MESSRS. WYTHES AND JACKSON,
Egurjeeroora.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat, for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.—With Stand, Spare Stones, and Materials complete specially adapted for Office use. Price Rs. 300.

ROGERS & Co., CHEMISTS.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL, Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, have just received per the *Colcroon* and other Ships, fresh supplies of Galvanised Corrugated Iron.

ALSO,

Galvanised Iron Rodging.
„ „ Gutters.
„ „ Water Pipes and fixings.

Also several Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth.

Fire Engines, by Shand and Mason.

Contractors Tools, Bar and Plate Iron, Steel, &c. &c.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has the pleasure to announce the receipt ex *Colcroon* and *Gilbert Thompson*, of a beautiful collection of Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Scrap Books, Travelling Cases, Work Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c. &c.

Embroidery of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers and Cushions.

Patterns for Embroidery.

Bronze Goods, of Artistic character and highly-finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

A few Pianos, by celebrated German makers.

On hand, Violin Strings and Bows.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels, of the best workmanship.

A fresh supply of German Toys, expected per *Edwin Fox*.

The above are all very moderately priced, to effect quick sale.

TERMS—*Cash*.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment.

TO SMOKERS.—Trichinopoly Cheroots, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the very best quality, at Rs. 8, 10, and 12 respectively, per thousand.

QUININE.—Mr. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, announces the arrival of a fresh supply of this indispensable Medicine, in one ounce and half ounce bottles, now offered for sale at Five Rupees Eight Annas and Three Rupees respectively. The same has been universally approved for its purity and genuineness.

A considerable discount is allowed when a large quantity is taken.

Mr. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has received by last Overland Mail, a small but choice selection of Telescopes, Perspective and Opera Field and Sea Glasses, Opera Glasses tastefully mounted in Ivory, and Lacquered Metal, with Leather Cases, Spectacles, variously mounted, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Convex and Concave Glasses, Plain, Smoked, and coloured Riding Spectacles, mounted in Gold, Silver, and Steel, Double Eye Glasses, Hunting Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Pocket Stereoscopes, Spare Convex and Concave Glasses for Spectacles.

NEUBERG, 23, Byculla.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Coloured Silk Alpaccas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Gala Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suitable for all purposes, on hand.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Water-cans, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland*.

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of

Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Coloured Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Hood Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Coloured Silk and Jaconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Coloured Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored Muslins.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine.
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Coloured Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chiniz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Arrabanee Crops in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses
White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Squaré Shawls
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Silk Mantles.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandrina" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jaconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenciennes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bonquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bonquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVENINGS AT HOME!
THE LAST!
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
MR. BLACK'S LAST ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY,
TUESDAY NEXT, 26TH JANUARY 1864.

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT who can Survey and take Levels accurately, and has some knowledge of Earth-works and Road-making.—Salary Rupees 250 per mensem for six months certain.
Applications to be made to the undersigned.
R. SIMS,
Acting Surveyor to the M. Commissioners.
8 Hornby Row, 19th January 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN GEORGE VOLKART, Esq., of Bombay, or having property of his in their hands, are requested to pay their debts or hand the property to his Executor, JAMES CHARLES JOHNSTON, Esq.; and notice is hereby given, to all Creditors of the deceased and persons having any claim on his Estate, that unless they establish their debts or claims within one month from the date of this Advertisement, the assets will be handed over by the Executor to the parties interested therein.
ACLAND AND PRENTIS, Solicitors for the Executors.
Bombay, 19th January 1864.

SALE OF COTTON AND SHIP'S STORES, &c.
ON FRIDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Elphinstone Bander, MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned—
20 bales and about 2,900 bags and bundles of damaged Cotton.
Copper Bolts.
Yellow Metal Sheathing.
2 Winds, and the wrecked ship Peri from Chitlac.
MENESSE & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,—LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
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This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on 4TH October 1863, at the Custom House, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem. Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAIL FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE

The Mail for Kurrachee and Scinde per steamer *Coromandel*, will be closed this day, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf will be sent by the British India Steam Navigation Contract Packet Boats, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter, they must be so superscribed, when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon Sunday ..... 24d. 2h. 54m. A.M.

Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Circumcision.	6 33	5 45	8 49	9 16	
Epiphany.	6 33	5 45	9 40	10 2	
1st Sunday after Epiphany.	6 33	5 45	10 22	10 41	
St. Hilary.	6 32	5 46	10 59	11 12	
2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 32	5 46	11 32	11 48	
Conversion of St. Paul.	6 32	5 47	11 32	11 48	
3rd Sunday.					
Conversion of St. Paul.	6 32	5 47	11 32	11 48	
Sun and Moon set at 0.39.	6 32	5 48	0 18	0 34	

Sun rises.	6 32	6 33	6 34	6 35
Sun sets.	5 48	5 48	5 49	5 49
High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	1 0	1 42	2 24	3 6
High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	1 34	2 16	2 58	3 40
Evening Gun-fire.	18th January 1864.	19th.	20th.	21st.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Messages delivered on the 19th Jan. 1864.
Calcutta to Cursetjee Jamsetjee; Galle to Messrs. Spooner & Co. near Bazar Gate; Galle to Mr. Framjee; Calcutta to Dossabhoy; Calcutta to Gopauldass Nowrojee; Secunderabad to Mr. Macartoon, Byculla Corner; Bangalore to All Asked, Parkway Bungalow; Broach to Nurrojee Furdonjee, Interpreter High Court.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 3	KURRACHEE	Jan. 12
AGRA	Jan. 12	LAHORE	Jan. 6
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 13	LONDON	Dec. 18
AUSTRALIA	Nov. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 1
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 31	MADRAS	Jan. 14
BANGALORE	Jan. 12	MALTA	Dec. 10
CALCUTTA	Jan. 11	MEERUT	Jan. 12
CAPE	Dec. 1	OUDH	Jan. 13
CEYLON	Dec. 16	PUNJAUB	Dec. 23
COCHIN	Jan. 9	PENANG	Nov. 18
DELHI	Jan. 14	RANGOON	Dec. 3
FRANCE	Dec. 15	SUEZ	Dec. 26
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Dec. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1864.

WHEN two prize fighters are about to bruise and pound each other's visages, they seek, as the scene of their performance, some remote and secluded corner of the earth, unpolluted by peelers, and secure from the undesired presence of bobbies. So Richard Cobden, the mighty orator and successful agitator, and John T. Delane, Esq., of 16 Serjeants' Inn, following the above example set them, have had out their mill in the obscure columns of the little *Rochdale Observer*. To have formed the arena for the deadly contest between these two powerful athletes, must have thrown a beam of golden sunlight on the pecuniary prospects of this lucky newspaper. Other observers, however, have been scarcely edified at the sight of the battle: and the many friends and disciples, who sit at the feet of the great Gamaliel of political economy, must regret that the somewhat thin-skinned irritability he has lately sometimes shown has now led him to court a fray of this nature, oblivious of his high and unsullied reputation, and the dignity which, in such a man, should not fall before even the bolts of the Thunderer.

For many years past, Mr. Cobden and *The Times* have not been on a friendly footing: they have been constantly skirmishing: and the pitched battle we have just witnessed with sorrow is only the result of a long series of arrogances, to which Mr. Cobden has, or fancies he has, been subjected on the part of that journal. *The Times* is generally very angry with Mr. Cobden. In its character of prophet, it dislikes egregiously anything original or energetic, where the originality and energy are not displayed under the shadow of its own patronage. The councils of the gods have not *always* been correct in their predictions with regard to the results of his measures; they have not invariably succeeded in following the grooves in which his mind works. The oracle has been consequently ruffled; and the remarks of a ruffled oracle are apt to be unpleasantly pungent to the ears, against whose owner they may chance to be directed. Mr. Cobden was the last man to feel the full force of a flood of diurnal hostility, and not take up the cudgels in defence of his friends, his measures, and himself. The consequence has been a row.

Into the merits of the orginal question at issue between him and *The Times*, it is not within the province of this article to enter; but the leading features of the combat itself afford food for reflection.

Of course, we do not admit, that it is the duty of a newspaper to open its columns "to every vague and most offensive attack" upon itself, but both fair play and good policy should have induced *The Times* to publish Mr. Cobden's reply to their original bitter onslaught upon him, before they commented upon it in terms of such unmitigated ferocity. Its puerile malignity in thus departing from its pretended standard of fairness and in rejecting it, was in itself a false move, as the result showed. The course which Mr. Cobden immediately adopted is not to be justified by anything but the extreme provocation he had received; but, in utter violation of journalistic traditions, he conceived and executed a plan of attack, which is certainly admirable in its original simplicity and boldness. Stretching a sacrilegious hand into the dreadful arcana of Olympus itself, he singled out and seized upon the very loudest of the thunderers, the Hierarch of his order, and ruthlessly stripping him of his attributes of divinity, his editorial "we," and the majesty of big type, exposed to the delighted public, in the impersonality of the god, the naked substantiality of Mr. John T. Delane, of 16 Serjeants' Inn. He unapotheosised the deity: he gives to an airy nothing, not only a name, but a local habitation: he drives him into a confession of personal acquaintance with other mortals even like ourselves, and finally hunts him into the uncongenial sheets of the poor despised little *Rochdale Observer*. Ye gods! what a fall! Jove, forging thunderbolts, kicked from the empyrean, by a mortal, with organs of veneration undeveloped, into Mr. John T. Delane, of 16 Serjeants' Inn, and finally gibbeted in the *Rochdale Observer*.

Thus rudely handed, Mr. John T. Delane, however, shows pluck. Deprived of his invisible armour, he takes, like little David, a sling and a stone, and projects his missile at the head of Goliath of Gath. But miracles do not happen now-a-days, not even to help a chief editor of the Jupiter out of a hobble, and it is soon obvious that J. T. D., fighting in propria persona, and J. T. D. creeping under the tortoise of impersonality, fight under different conditions, and David is overmatched by Goliath. There is a smashing directness of blow, and a standup manner of milling, in the great champion of the Commons, very puzzling to the sparring science of the Printing-House Square pet: his tactics become shifty, his returns feeble—till at length, in the spiteful mutilation of this obnoxious charge in his last published letter, we see the sponge thrown up and defeat confessed.

One incident in the fray has tickled us immensely: it is the sight of the splendid Tom Towers patting the *Morning Advertiser*—the dirty, smoky, beery, little "Tiser" on its feeble, little back! "The conductor of that journal" says its splendid brother in its own patronizing way "* * with a taste and good feeling which contrast most favourably with the spirit displayed by Mr. Cobden, refused in the following terms to publish his unmannerly attack." We should have thought that the floods would ascend, and the mountains bend, before the *Times* would have thus walked arm in arm with the "Tiser" down Pall Mall. It must be a novel sensation to the "Tiser," to be accused of taste and good feeling: permit us to compliment it as being peculiar in this much-to-be-lamented squabble.

A word in justice to Richard Cobden at the end! We do not think him justified in the course he has adopted, but we know that he was provoked by bitter taunts, accusations, and insults beyond the limits of human endurance. We cannot even expect a man with his term of experience of public life to be pachydermatous. But, should he be tempted thus to reply to the assaults of his foes again, let him think upon the number of his true friends and admirers, (and their name is legion) by whom these idle words float unheeded by as the voice of a passing wind, and reflect upon the days of the distant future, when *The Times* has ceased to be consulted, except in dusty files, by the curious antiquary, or more curious New Zealander, but when the name of the corn-law-repealer, the friend of the people, will be engraved upon the heart of every true patriot in letters of gold.

THE Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon came to an almost unanimous resolution to present a memorial to Government, urgently praying them to reform the monetary system of India by the introduction of a gold currency. The battle of the standards was by common consent, put off to some future day, the object of Mr. Cassels and his friends being simply to pledge the Chamber to the opinion that we ought to have gold money in India, leaving it an open question whether we should also continue to use silver money as a legal tender, or should allow the rupee to be altogether superseded by the sovereign. It is obvious that nothing more can be said for this resolution than that it will do no harm. After the explicit acknowledgment made by both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing that a gold currency is desirable, if only it can be shown to be possible, there seems to be no special need for the "urgency" of the Chamber with the Government to take into consideration a subject which has been a principal theme of discussion with all the financial authorities of the country during the last five years. If the resolution means anything, it can but mean that the Chamber wishes to rebuke Government for neglecting to give due and careful attention to this most important question of the introduction of a gold currency; whereas Government might with more justice reproach the Chamber with having only now been awakened by the pressure of a terrible monetary crisis to the necessity of taking measures to improve a currency which the representatives of Government have for years admitted urgently requires improvement. No doubt, Government would have been very grateful to the Chamber for any suggestions as to the removal of difficulties which seemed so formidable to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing that both those financial reformers "shirked the responsibility" of introducing gold into the currency of the country; but they may fairly resent as an impertinence a resolution which quietly ignores all that they have said and done since 1859, and which asks them to do something while it does not even define what that something is. For the words "a gold currency" are a mere unintelligible phrase, while the question of a single or double standard remains unsettled; and it cannot be said that by passing Mr. Cassels' resolution the Chamber has advanced a single step beyond where it stood a month ago.

Sir William Mansfield, who attended the meeting and appeared to take a keen interest in all that went on, cannot have been greatly edified by the result of the discussion. The speeches, indeed, of Mr. Grant and Mr. Cassels were in every way worthy of the importance of the subject, and showed at least that there are more merchants than one in the Chamber capable of representing it in Council with dignity and effect. But the differences of opinion which cropped out in the debate were plainly irreconcileable. It is as certain as anything in this world can be that Mr. Grant will never agree with Mr. Cassels, Mr. Cassels with Mr. Brooke, or Mr. Brooke with Mr. Grant, and the discussion in the Chamber is but a symptom of the prevailing uncertainty of opinion which has kept the Government of India from taking action in this matter long ago. No other resolution but the meaningless one that was proposed as a compromise and carried could have been passed; and, if more than half a dozen of the gentlemen present had been men familiar with the controversies on the currency question, no resolution would have been passed at all, for the majority of the voters were men of whom it is no reproach to say that the only light in which they looked at the matter was that it would be absurd for them to say they would not take gold if they could get it.

We would say a word, in conclusion, as to the irregularity of the proceedings at the meeting. Mr. Grant made, we think, a mistake in tactics, besides being, strictly speaking, out of order, in delivering from the chair his speech in favour of a paper currency before Mr. Cassels had been allowed to bring forward his motion. Ample amends were, however, made to Mr. Cassels for any advantage taken of him in this way; for, if he spoke once, he spoke half a dozen times; and the crowning irregularity of all was when, the amendment adjourning the meeting having been proposed, he rose for the last time to read an extract from a private letter of Mr. John Fleming to Mr. M'Ilwraith. The moving and seconding of the resolution and amendments was also very loosely managed; and it was really painful to notice the almost helpless condition to which most of the members seemed to be reduced, as if they had not the slightest notion what was to happen next, and were afraid even to open their mouths. Nothing could show more clearly the injurious effect of the policy of minute writing. Since public meetings fell into disfavour and disuse, and the management of affairs was left in the hands of two or three influential members, the Chamber as a body has become nearly impotent.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

CALICUT, 18TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Cochin.

KURRACHEE, 18TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Euphrates* left for Bombay.

GALLE, 19TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Nemesis* anchored from Calcutta.

BIMLIPATAM, 19TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Penang* just sailed for Vizagapatam.

COCHIN, 19TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Burmah*, from Calicut and Bombay, anchored.

VIZAGAPATAM, 19TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Penang*, from Calcutta, anchored.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

DEYRAH DHOON, 11TH JANUARY.

WE who have fled from the snow up at Landour and Mussoorie are enjoying very pleasant weather in this delightful valley, and are amusing ourselves with pic-nics to romantic spots during this festive season of the year; but how very unlike a Christmas time in England are the gaieties of Indian life! You will have seen by an advertisement in the papers, that the Government tea plantation at Deyrah is for sale for two lakhs of rupees; and report has it that a Company is being formed in England to purchase it up. I intend making minute enquiries regarding the tea prospects in the Dhoon, and will send you the result of my enquiries hereafter. The financial crisis is being felt here even, I understand, and the Delhi Bank does not care to lend money. Up above, they are amusing themselves with the attempt to form Companies: the first of which is the Himalayan Hotel Company, projected by Mr. Scott, a merchant. The capital is to be 2,00,000 in 2,000 shares of 100 Rupees each. Mr. Scott offers to take 400 shares, and the two properties to be purchased are his own for 75,000, and the school premises of Mr. Lewin for 65,000 rupees—both sums being far in excess of their real value. Both Messrs. Scott and Lewin are in Calcutta. The second Company is called the Mussoorie Farming Company, projected by Captain Thomas Hutton of the Invalid establishment. The capital required is 1,00,000 rupees in 1,000 shares of 100 rupees each, Captain Hutton taking 200 shares, and selling his property to the Company for 70,000 rupees, leaving a balance, supposing the sum to be raised is obtained, of only 30,000 rupees for stock. I do not think that the Hills will be found to answer for breeding purposes. We have already two piggeries, one at Nalapanee kept by a Government pensioner, the other by Mr. Heseltine, proprietor of the Auckland Hotel at Nagpore. Mr. Heseltine formerly belonged to the old 1st Europeans, but by degrees he has become a wealthy man. His son having also established a large Hotel at Mussoorie, King Wilson, the European sportsman who leads almost the life of a Paharie, has sent down to the Exhibition some handsome live specimens of the pheasants to be procured out by the snowy range. I believe some are to be sent to England, where, if they live, they will be sold for a handsome sum to the Zoological Gardens. I have tried to keep the common pheasant, but what have been sent to me would not eat, so they had "*to be made sacred*" for my tiffin. The moonal, or snow pheasant, is a very handsome bird indeed, stuffed specimens of which have realized £4 a pair in England very lately. Here you may get a pair indifferent plucked for four rupees, less as I did, for a couple of old coats. Ten years ago I recollect seeing an immense collection of twenty-five specimens, male and female, in sets of fifty, which King Wilson sent in for transmission to England.

Deyrah is quite full, and we hear that nearly every House has been taken up for the next season at Landour and Mussoorie. New houses are springing up wherever a plot can be got for a foundation, and are taken before the ground plan is discernible. This year landlords have increased their rents very considerably; houses recently 600, are now 800 and so on, and this is really winning game, as more people wish to come up to the Hills than can be accommodated. I have not heard whether the Hotel Company is likely to succeed, especially the portion of it to be inhabited by the bachelors, for they generally prefer the Club and its amusements, to a *table d'hote* arrangement. The last Company Limited is the Savings' Bank, of which I know nothing, except that few people have many savings in these hard times.

I do not know if you have any Volunteers in Bombay; but on this side of India the movement has ended in a fiasco, the esprit being sadly wanted. Earnest appeals are being made to those of Lucknow "to turn out" again, but they do not seem much inclined to respond to the summons. In the other stations where corps had been established, I learn they have disbanded themselves, and will not show on parade at all. I should like to see a good corps raised in the Hills, and I have no doubt in a few years when Europeans become more numerous that a corps will be raised. Dr. Whittall, late of the Bengal medical service, has become manager of one of the large tea plantations at Deyrah. Mr. Bonnerjee, the Mussoorie, is also at work on tea, he having got a good large grant of land in *fee simple*, for which he has only himself to thank, as you well know how his paper has written upon that subject, and in the end his arguments have carried the day. There is a work to be had at the *Mofussilite* press on Deyrah Dhoon as a seat of European colonization, and I hope to send you some remarks upon it and the tea districts in a few days.

Weather very pleasant, snow is still lying on the Landour range of hills, but no fall has taken place since last week. Whatever there was preceded by rain. The only *crop* has appeared in the local journal, viz., a native being suffocated by charcoal, and his body afterwards severely burnt; and the talk of a Small Cause Court for Mussoorie and Landour.

CALCUTTA, 11TH JANUARY.

I HOPE for the sake of the expectant sight-seers the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of Saturday is better informed as to the programme than it was in the case of Sir William Denison's arrival to assume the duties of Viceroy. According to that authority, Sir John Lawrence is to arrive here to-morrow with the Governor General, leaving proceeds down the river with a deputation consisting of His Excellency's Private Secretary, Military Secretary, and two of his *Aides*. The projected ceremonial of to-morrow may be said to commence from the time of the *Celerity's* passing Atchepore, for before the booming of the five signal guns which are to be fired from Fort William at that moment has died away, the *Sonamookee* yacht will be seen steaming off to meet the Viceregal party, and convey His Excellency from the *Celerity* to Chandpaul Ghaut. The landing at the latter spot is fixed for about five o'clock, when the Governor General will be received with all military and civil honours, and pass through a street of Infantry and Cavalry leading from the Ghat to the steps of Government House, at the foot of the great entrance of which he will be received by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and at the head of the steps by the Governor General and the members of the Governor General's Council. A further salute of 21 guns will notify to the assembled crowds that Sir John Lawrence has taken his seat in his capacity of Viceroy and Governor General in Council of India. I know of no other news of interest in connection with the event, except that Sir John's departure for Lahore is said to be fixed for the 26th instant. *Apropos* of the occasion, however, I may mention an observation, very characteristic of the state of the press here, as well as of the speaker and his class, made to me by a young civilian on Thursday last. I was expressing my surprise that although it was spoken of in circles of the Civil Service as a well known fact that Sir John Lawrence was on board the *Nemesis*, no notice of that fact had been taken by the daily papers. "Oh well," observed my friend, "you see—hem—there's no "necessity for letting the press know all about "these things, *we* knew it well enough."

In other respects there is sadly little news stirring, if indeed I except a rumour that reached us last evening of a railway accident by which a celebrated character in the Calcutta sporting world and his wife met with their death. It was contradicted this morning, and as I write seems to be doubted.

I suppose, though, I ought to give precedence, as it is almost entitled to rank among political events, to the annual Cricket Match which came off on three days last week between the *Madras Eleven*, who came up specially for the purpose in the *Arracan*, and the *Calcutta Club*. The benighted presidency, I grieve to say, carried off the laurels; Sir William Denison, who honoured the contest field each day, appearing to take a deep interest in their success. The weather was delightfully cool, and, with the exception of a slight adjournment for tiffin, the match went on from morning till evening without any of the players appearing at all distressed.

The *Benares* arrived here on Saturday with the passengers of the unlucky *Bengal*. Some of them were anything but reserved in their denunciations of the P. and O. arrangements. At Aden there were no less than six of the P. and O. vessels, all of which seemed more or less of the "sick man" order. Even the advent of the *Sultan* seemed at one time to be a doubtful blessing to the prisoners off Mocha, for the *Bengal* had no sooner weighed her anchor than it was found doubtful whether the *Sultan* could tow her against a head wind.

On Friday, the long-talked of "Oxford and Cambridge Dinner" came off at the Town Hall, with such success as to secure its annual repetition as one of the crack prandial institutions of Calcutta. The chair was taken by Dr. Maine, Mr. Anderson, of Bombay, acting as vice-president. The speeches were extremely interesting, that of Mr. Anderson in proposing the Bishop and clergy of Calcutta being really too good to throw away after dinner, excepting where the ready pen of the reporter is in waiting to preserve the winged words. The regular proceedings terminated of course with the retirement of the Chairman; but the conviviality of the evening prevented the dispersal of all the constituent elements, and a goodly number rallied round a second chair. The "University Eights" and the "University Elevens" were given with all the honours, and the small hours of the morning found the company singing "*Auld Lang Syne.*" I must refer such of your readers as take an interest in the occasion to the report in to-day's *Hurkaru*.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury assembled upon the persons killed at the Great Eastern Hotel is looked on here as highly unsatisfactory, amounting hardly to more than an open verdict, and leaving the public in doubt as to who is to blame for the disaster.

The first number of the *Gazette of India* appeared on Friday. It was expected, as the *Hurkaru* observes, from the observations made on the subject in the Supreme Council, that the publication would be confined to matters relating to the Government of India. We find, however, that it includes information unconnected with that Government. The supplement is composed of official papers of Bengal and Madras; the former relating to the agricultural exhibition, the latter to cinchona operations in the Neilgherries. The body of the paper contains the rules passed by the High Court for the examination for the office of pleaders in the High Courts. This is a matter wholly connected with the Bengal Government, and we cannot account for its appearance in the *Gazette of India*.

Mr. Money's case, I think, I mentioned in a former letter. It has since then attracted very general attention, and formed the subject of much comment by the press, which declares unanimously in favour of the privileges of the Bar. In one instance, I regret to say, the editorial indignation has carried the writer not merely beyond the bounds of discretion, but betrayed him into an indecency of expression which is, I am serious in saying, unparalleled in the annals of the Fourth Estate. The Latin garb into which the indecency is thrust in the article I allude to is, however, so flimsy, as to render the article totally unfit for public perusal. Mr. Justice Norman has, I understand, made some well meaning, but ineffectual, attempts at bringing about a *rapprochement* between the contending parties in this civil war. In returning thanks for the Bench and the Bar at the Oxford and Cambridge dinner I have mentioned on Friday, he certainly exerted himself to the utmost as a peacemaker, but not, I fear, to an audience much inclined to descend at the moment to the discussion of anything but their wine, walnuts, and good fellowship.

I must notice, as an instance of the perversity of human nature, that, in the height of the mania for Joint Stock enterprise, so obviously lucrative a speculation as a Circulating Library should have been passed over. The London Library Company (Limited) has not merely proved a success, but has, if I remember rightly, by the last accounts, thrown the gigantic establishment of Mr. Mudie into very considerable disorder. We have now the prospectus of the "New Bengal Circulating Library" on the plan of Mudie's, to be carried on as a private undertaking by the house of Wyman & Co. (Calcutta), a singular instance certainly of the fatuity with which speculation, when fairly mad, rushes into the most unpromising and unlikely channels, instead of sticking to courses that have been tested and well approved by experience. A broker (native) asked me the other day, just before the panic, whether I would not subscribe for some shares in a Plassey Elastic Spring Bed Company! Limited, of course. As the scheme does not figure in the daily list, I conclude it has been strangled in the birth.

The original "Christy's Minstrels," whose advertisements of Brobdignagian proportions have formed a feature of our social landscape for weeks, have actually arrived, and give their first entertainment to-morrow evening.

BAIZA BAIEE.

(*For the Bombay Gazette.*)

SHE was, in after life, a noted political *intriguante*, and for several years was kept under strict surveillance at Nassick, in consequence of the prominent part she played in the misunderstanding with Scindia's Durbar which resulted in the battles of Punniar and Maharajpore, in December 1843, on which occasion Lord Ellenborough and his staff, who were looking on at the last-named engagement, mounted on elephants, distributed oranges and gold mohurs to the wounded sepoys on the field of battle!—*Retrospect of 1863*; *Deccan Herald, Jan.* 1.

SUCH is History! The above quoted paragraph conveys the universally received impression of the bravery in action at Maharajpoor of

> A certain lord, neat and trimly dress'd,
> —perfumed like a milliner,
> who
> As the soldiers bore dead bodies by,
> Called them untaught knaves, unmannerly,
> To bring a slovenly, unhandsome corse,
> Between the wind and his nobility.

I shall endeavour to give the incidents of the 'Maharajpoor day' as they occurred.

I write anonymously—but with no other reservation, in order that those who possess any *real* interest in the matter, and either desire further information, or who wish to rectify such preconceived mistakes as are mine, can by reference to Army Lists advise identify the writer.

At daybreak, then, of the—to us—ever memorable 29th December 1843, I, a boy ensign, was, on the line of march, presented to the Governor General of India as the officer to whom—for the day—the protection of his person was entrusted. I commanded a company of my own regiment (39th N. I.) with a choice details of cavalry and infantry Irregulars. Subsequently the whole was strengthened by the addition of two companies of the Khelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment under a senior subaltern, Lieutenant (now Major) Adlaw.

Lord Ellenborough, on my name being mentioned to him on his side, inspected my men with a soldierlike eye, expressed his approval of their appearance, and much to my surprise said: "You have just come from Nowgong, Bundelkund." He seemed to me to know every thing. "I am much interested in the station as it is my own creation," he continued, with a wonderful tone of commiseration, "What! you (boy Ensign!) allow me the benefit of your opinion as to the capabilities of the post strategetically"?!!

He kept me in conversation a good half hour, and on the Body Guard, under William Mayne, passing us, explained that he was without its escort, as he did not wish the corps to be deprived of a share in the fight, and expressed his regret that I should not partake of the anticipated good things as his position was immediately in rear of the Reserve Brigade (39th Queen's and 59th N. I.), which the Commander-in-Chief assured him would either not be engaged during the day; or, if engaged, would only be called to the front—if required—to complete the final discomfiture of the enemy. Further he said laughingly: "I wish I could dispense with your escort, but I am considered too precious to be left to myself."

I think the only officers of the personal staff with the Governor General were, Captain Durand, the present Foreign Secretary, and Captain (now Colonel retired) Bouverie—for Hilliard, Herries, and Maclean had, by permission, joined the ranks of the fighting regiments before the enemy.

Colonel (the late) General, Sir William) Sleeman, my immediate chief, Mr. Edwards, Under-Secretary to Government, and a few other civilians, also accompanied his Lordship.

The men, too, composing the three great native armies of Hindoostan were, it might be said, to a man, brothers. The British Indian army, and the Gwalior army, made Oude its recruiting ground. In the Maharatta army—artillery, and infantry—was not a private soldier of the Ruler's (?) kith or kin—no Maharatta in fact. Some of these, however, did condescend to accept office in the higher posts connected with the War Office—the Commissariat and Pay Departments. In truth, peculation, not fighting, best suited those braves.

A few Maharatta men I knew in the ranks of the cavalry. This branch, fair to look on, amused us on the morning of the 27th December 1843, with certain beautifully intricate movements in the far rear. It waited not, however, for round shot, much less for that "taste of the could stale" (cold steel), which our chief, Sir Hugh, was quite prepared to give it on that lovely morning.

With armies such as those of Oude and Gwalior on the Ganges and Jumna respectively, pressing the flanks of our centre (territorially), our military resources were much crippled, as at any moment either from Oude or Gwalior our line of communication with our rear might be endangered.

During Lord Ellenborough's administration, the scene of action for our army lay towards our northern boundary; whilst the sea, the arsenal of Fort William, and the granaries of Bengal, he recognized as the base of operations.

It may consequently be presumed that with satisfaction he received overtures from the Gwalior durbar, begging the paramount power to devise means to rid it of the rabble army by which it was overridden. We never wanted to enter the country with an army (there was no chance of fighting we were assured), and on our arrival at Gwalior a great portion of the troops were to be paid up and discharged; those retained it was intended to place under the control of British officers, who it was hoped would speedily convert the chaos existing in Gwalior into a Contingent forming a tower of stength on our side.

The programme was one of peace. Ladies were invited to join the camp, and the Governor General devised what was intended to prove a grand military pic-nic.

The large force assembled under the Commander-in-Chief was merely to overawe regiments about to be disbanded. After crossing the Chumbul, however, and entering the Gwalior territory, complications arose, and then it was said Lord Ellenborough confessed that a Civilian Governor General, with an army in presence of an enemy, was a mistake.

The Commander-in-Chief, on being applied to to detail an escort to accompany the Governor General back to Agra, desired to send, it was understood in camp, in addition to other troops, a corps of cavalry and a couple of H. A. guns.

Lord Ellenborough's reply was:—"I will neither deprive your Excellency of so many men,—nor the men themselves of the laurels awaiting them—being here, here I must remain." He was anxious, however, that the ladies should accept escort back to Agra.—But no! all were either soldiers' wives or *hoped to be so*, and stay they would, also, to see "the fun!"

The Gwalior army, instead of waiting a peaceful solution of the difficulty in partial disbandment, took the bit between its teeth, and greatly simplified matters by marching against us.

Their guns they left in our hands, and their numbers they reduced, on the 29th December 1843, to the complement required for the formation of the contemplated Contingent.

The Gwalior Contingent, thus formed, proved the finest native force in the country when our troubles overtook us in 1857.

That it should have fallen from its allegiance, no human being could have foreseen.

It had many advantages and inducements to keep it true to its salt—officers (Lord Ellenborough's selections) devoted to their duty and to their men, and rates of pay and pension elsewhere unheard-of for local troops.

The Gwalior Contingent, true to itself, might (in 1857-8) have, alone, re-conquered Hindoostan for the British. That it failed us (alas!) in the hour of our greatest need, is due mainly to the accident of it being recruited from Oude (it commanded, in preference to the Regular army, the picked men of the province), the apparent hopelessness of our cause in 1857, and the unfortunate religious (cartridge) features so artfully used to justify rebellion.

ESCORT OFFICER.

BOMBAY.

SURGEON J. F. Smith has been appointed Superintendent of Matheran.

MR. BALA MUNGESH, B. A., has been promoted by the Director of Public Instruction to a Senior Fellowship in the Elphinstone College.

COLONEL P. K. M. SKINNER, Staff Corps, Judge Advocate General of the Army, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, with permission to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

WE understand that Dr. Haug and his friend Dustoor Hosunjee have gone to Nowsaree, where the head priest of that place has given them liberty to search his library.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court will attend this day to dispose of a criminal case which has been sent for confirmation by the Session Judge of Tanna.

THE Municipal Commissioners have resolved that as cholera is on the increase, Dr. Hewlett's plan of whitewashing the inside of houses should be insisted on, especially in the Native Town.

THE *Vigilant*, another of Her Majesty's vessels of war, is on her way here from Galle. On the return of the *Hornet* from Aden, a Court Martial for the trial of a Marine will at once be held.

WE have to record the deaths of the Reverend Hurree Ramchundra of the American Mission at Ahmednuggur, and of Shridhur Vithul, Moonsiff of Rajapore, in the Tanna Zillah. The latter gentleman passed a distinguished career in the Elphinstone College.

THERE is a very good likeness of Mr. David Sassoon in a recent number of the *Illustrated London News*, with a short memoir of his life. He has expended, we are told, upwards of £100,000 in various acts of philanthropy since he became a resident of Bombay.

THE services of Mr. Pritchard, Overseer of Roads, have been placed by the Municipal Commissioners at the disposal of Dr. Hewlett, the Sanatory Officer, for the purpose of assisting the latter gentleman and Dr. Leith in carrying out sanitory reform in the Island.

IT having been brought to the notice of the Municipal Commissioners, that Dr. Niven, in charge of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, manured his garden with large quantities of night soil, they have written to the medical gentleman to discontinue doing so, as it causes a great nuisance to the neighbourhood.

THE following passengers proceed by H. M.'s Steamer *Coromandel* to Kurrachee this day:—

Two Commissioned Officers of the 95th Regiment; 38 Non-Commissioned Rank and File, 8 Women, and 6 children; 1 Commissioned officer of the 24th N. I., 5 Non-Commissioned Rank and File; and 5 Private Followers.

VAKEELS OF THE HIGH COURT.—With reference to the petition from the Vakeels of the High Court, Appellate side, which we published in our issue of the 13th instant, we hear that the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court have rejected it with a recommendation that the petitioners should qualify themselves for that right by the proper channel.

LIEUT. COLONEL KENNEDY, Secretary to Government, has called the attention of the Municipal Commissioners to the way in which small loose stones are permitted to lie about the roads in and about Bombay. These stones, Government consider, not only give the roads a very untidy appearance, but are really very dangerous for horses in harness, and render riding on horseback quite unsafe. Colonel Kennedy has, therefore, requested that the Commissioners take such measures as they deem necessary to remedy the evil complained of.

The Commissioners have furnished a copy of the Government letter to their Surveyor, and also to the Inspector of Roads, with a request that they would give immediate instructions to the Overseers of the different divisions to collect all the loose stones which may be found on the public roads.

"THE *Bombay Saturday Review* is now, we believe, the organ of the Educational Department."—*Times of India, Jan.* 19. This statement is quite unfounded. The *Review* is the organ of no department whatever. The same number of the *Times of India* which contains this gratuitous attempt to injure the character of a journal which is at least as independent as its assailant also contains a report, stolen from the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday, of a case tried lately on the appellate side of the High Court. In like manner the *Times* of a few days ago Captain Osborn's farewell address appeared in the same way without acknowledgment of the source whence it was taken. This source could only have been the *Bombay Gazette*, as the document in question was published for the first time in this journal. The rule with the *Times of India* would seem to be only to acknowledge the parentage of its new paragraphs, when the acknowledgment gives it an opportunity (as in the case of the *

CENSUS OF BOMBAY.

PURSUANT to a Circular issued by the two leading members of the native community, namely, the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., a large and influential meeting of the native inhabitants of Bombay was held at the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett's Bungalow, near the Gowalia Tank, on Monday the 18th instant, at 4 P. M., with a view to give effect to the suggestions of His Excellency the Governor on the subject of taking the Census in the Town and Island of Bombay.

The chair was occupied by the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett. There were about three hundred gentlemen present, among whom we observed Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Cursetjee Pundoonjee, Bomanjee Framjeeana, Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Dossabhoy Framjee, Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy, Vurjeevandass Madhowdass, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Goolam Hoossein Rogay, Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Cazee Syed Yoof Moorgay, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Kursondass Madhowdass, Goculdass Tejpall, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Sorabjee Jehangeer Sett, Hurrichund Suddaseejee, Bhaiker Seonderjee, Dadoba Pandoorung, Merwanjee Framjee Dady, Narayen Dinanathjee, Pandoorung Dinanathjee, Veerchund Deepchund, Caliandass Mohundass, Babajee Cassinath, Succaran Luxmonjee, Janardhun Pandoorung, Drs. Narrayen Bajee, and Atmaram Pandoorung, &c. &c. The Chairman read the Circular calling the meeting, and then addressed the members around him to the following effect :—

GENTLEMEN,—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and myself have done ourselves the honour to request your kind attendance here to-day, with the view of our co-operation for facilitating the Census of the Town and Island of Bombay to be taken early next month. His Excellency the Governor honoured the last meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace with his presence, and frankly explained his views on the subject to them. It will be satisfactory to you, therefore, if I first read his speech to you. From it you will at once perceive, that there is no desire whatever to interfere with the religious prejudices of any sect, nor to penetrate into the privacy of families, nor is there the remotest intention of imposing any additional taxation. The object of the census is, solely, that of being able to ascertain, as far as possible, the population of this Island, and this you will all admit is information of which every well regulated Government should be put in possession, as, in the absence of it, they are in a measure debarred from undertaking many projects which might appear necessary. If, for instance, the population of the Island were ascertained, we should have some certain basis to work upon in proposing various Municipal reforms ; and such data would be especially useful at this moment, when the unprecedented price of even the common necessaries of life is, day by day, becoming more burthensome to all, but most lamentably so to the poorer classes of the community. Could we exactly calculate the result, we might be able to propose the abolition of the *Octroi* duties. Depend on it, that the effect of the measure will be to diminish, rather than to increase, taxation. You will be protected also from any undue interference with your privacy. A careful consideration of the subject will, I am sure, satisfy you that Government has no other object in view, but to benefit, as far as in them lies, the whole community, without reference to any particular creed, and I therefore trust that you will all most cordially co-operate with Government and lend them every assistance in your power to carry out the object they have in view, namely, to obtain, as nearly as possible, a correct census of the Island of Bombay. With the Christians there will be no difficulty ; amongst the native community alone that any is apprehended. Let us not then separate until we have adopted some practical resolutions for giving full effect to the wishes of Government. I have already, as President of the Bombay Association, distributed translations of His Excellency's speech throughout the town, and I would now further propose that we each collect meetings of the lower classes living about our respective houses, and read and explain to them His Excellency's speech on the desirability of taking the census, and the advantages resulting there from.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Karaka, to explain to the meeting the purport of his speech in the Gujrathee language. Mr. Dossabhoy next read the form of the schedule to be filled in, and explained to those around him the way in which it should be filled up by each member. After some discussion, the form was approved of by the majority of the members. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel afterwards addressed the meeting in the Gujrathee language at considerable length. He pointed out two ways by which the ignorant portions of the native community might come to know thoroughly the real object of the Government in taking the census in Bombay. The first was, that about twenty thousand circulars be issued, and the same to be distributed in every house and in every street generally crowded by the native community. The second point on which the gentleman dwelt upon was, that lectations be beaten throughout the town, and this latter point he observed, would create a wholesome effect on the mind of the community.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee suggested that, with reference to the concluding part of the Chairman's speech, a small committee might be appointed, who should be authorised to communicate with influential men in various localities, requesting their co-operation in explaining, as widely as possible, to the people inhabiting their neighbourhood, by assembling them in a convenient place, the object and advantages of the census, and divesting them of all superstitious belief and ungrounded fears in regard to it.

The Chairman remarked that there was very little time for them to act, and instead of appointing a committee, he would recommend as there were there nearly two hundred influential gentlemen of all castes and creeds assembled, to do at once what Mr. Dossabhoy had suggested.

Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama suggested that some fifteen or twenty thousand hand bills, containing an outline of the Governor's speech, with that of the President's on this occasion, be published in the various languages spoken in the island and distributed gratis among the people. This suggestion was at once adopted.

Before concluding the proceedings of the meeting, the Hon'ble President strongly urged upon all the native gentlemen present to exert their influence with their countrymen, as requested by him in the concluding part of his speech. Every one present having expressed his readiness to do so, on the motion of the Chairman, the meeting was dissolved with a vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett who had so ably filled the chair, and also to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy for his co-operation in inviting the meeting.

FORT POLICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)—*19th January* 1864.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—George Smith, seaman of the Ship *Gilbert Thompson*, was charged with having abused and assaulted the Captain and Chief Mate of the abovenamed vessel. The offence having been proved, the prisoner was sentenced to sixteen weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, eight weeks for each assault.

DISEASED MEAT.—Two native butchers were brought up by Mr. Higgins, Assistant Market Inspector, one for having at the Boree Bunder market the carcase of a goat, the other for having beef unfit for food. They were fined each Rs. 10.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SCARCITY OF LABOUR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of Mr. Brooke in your issue of this day, it may interest him, and the public generally, to know that the P. and O. Company have already imported a large number of Chinese workmen. The scarcity of labour, and the cunning combinations among the various artisans so extensive, that unless a large influx of foreign labour becomes available, very serious consequences will result. The P. and O. Company are deserving of great praise for the spirited manner in which they have checkmated the recent strike among their workpeople, and it is to be hoped other large Companies will follow their example.

20th Jan. 1864. FAIR PLAY.

CLERICAL MISBEHAVIOUR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Bishop Harding's undignified behaviour in St. Thomas's Cathedral on Christmas Day sinks into insignificance by the side of the following which I quote from a home paper. Redhot pokers and Freemasonry are generally considered synonymous by the credulous, but this is the first time I ever heard of a clergyman making use of such a weapon. The paragraph in question says :

"The Rev. G. Drury, Rector of Claydon—the patron of 'Brother Ignatius' and the 'English Order of St. Benedict'—has been fined £5 for assaulting one of his parishioners with a redhot poker. The Bench, which consisted of Sir G. Broke Middleton and three clergymen, told the rev. defendant that 'it would tend greatly to promote the peace of the neighbourhood if he would resign his incumbency.'

One would imagine that there would be more broken heads than souls saved under an incumbency of this nature. Such an exhibition certainly surpasses anything that ever took place among the rioters of St. George's in the East, or the more refined but equally decided opposition of Mr. Churchwarden Westerton and his colleagues to the introduction of Puseyism in the west of the great metropolis. SIGMA.

THE BISHOP AND THE CROSS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I greatly fear it has been said condemnatory of the conduct of Bishop Harding in removing from their places the floral and other crosses. Both you and a contemporary—the *Times of India*—have exclaimed against the ruthless hand that snatched the leaves which were so arranged as to present a symbol—the greatest of all symbols—of our holy faith.

I see no impropriety in the act of his Lordship ; on the contrary, I consider that the time and place which witnessed the removal of the said emblem as the fittest time and place for the exercise by the Bishop of his ecclesiastical power in removing the crosses, and thus marking, in the most emphatic manner possible, his sense of displeasure at the act, on the part of one or more of the congregation of uniting the crosses in different parts of the church, and giving room to the heathen around to suppose that as the cross is held amongst the Roman Catholics in great veneration, yea, even to the kneeling down and praying before it, and not passing or repassing it without the bending of the knee : that, so also, it is revered and venerated amongst the Protestants.

A correspondent in your issue of the 18th speaks of crosses having been put up here, there, and every where almost, in the Cathedral, on Christmas Day ; and speaks of the harmlessness of it in a sweet delightful strain. Be it so, but I say that this great display was, in my humble judgment, enough to rouse the displeasure of the easiest going, the least fussy of Protestants, who kept in view the strict spirituality of his religion.

Ten to one, the simple floral cross on the communion table would have remained untouched by the Bishop, had his forbearance not been tried by the too prominent and showy display of that symbol in so many directions, in some of which it rested in a more substantial form, and so strongly smelt and savoured of Roman Catholicism.

The tendencies of human nature are always in the wrong direction, as is too patent to all ; and had what was done last Christmas Day received the quiet sanction of his Lordship by its toleration, next Christmas Day would, in all probability, have seen something still more tangible and formidable ; the thing would thus have gone on perhaps from bad to worse ; and the minds of the growing generation, the children, have received a bias in favour of the exhibition and veneration of the cross which, in their maturer years, they would have found a difficult matter to successfully subdue, notwithstanding the direct command to the contrary in the decalogue.

I could say a great deal more, but as I am not going to write a sermon, I will conclude by subscribing myself, yours faithfully, HUMILITY.

SPORTING.

THE BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1864.

WE are now within a fortnight of our Annual Race Meeting ; and as most, if not all, the stables have at last entered an appearance on the Course, a word or two as to their respective expectations may not be out of place. I should have been better pleased had some abler pen been induced to enlighten the public ; as it is, I can simply, as a looker-on, venture to hand an opinion from a casual peep at the nags as they take their gallops. We have here no public Turf Exchange Rooms where one might get an insight into the book-making of the knowing ones. Bets are made privately, and the secret of odds remains locked in pocket books quite as securely as the trial records of the time of each favorite.

Here and there one picks up a bit of information among the groups of anxious owners and their sanguine chiqueys who now and again discover a too ardent outsider ready to back his conviction and thus disclose how the wind blows, which, by the by, of late has been as keen and sharp as the last fortnight. Canters the horses are being pushed to, for now or never must Maidens justify their worth and the confidence owners must place in them for the great events which await every nomination.

There is a goodly show of old Platers and promising fresh ones, while several Australians and one English colt give hope of as fine a meeting as we have ever had in Bombay.

The paucity of English jockeys is, however, a lamentable drawback, and the public must be prepared for disappointment in not seeing many an honest nag dealt justly by ; the husbanding of the too impetuous runner, the judicious handing of the weaker animal, the determined set-to with the slower yet resolute horse, and above all, the cautious knowledge with which to time feeling the pace through to the last moment of the final challenge home, and then to finish the struggle with a steady seat and a lifting strain on the ribbons, are qualities which very few, if any, natives have ever exhibited. The chances of any owner who would be obliged unexpectedly to offer a mount to the best native jock with orders to ride *discretionally*, according as he found the race running, would be poor indeed ; yet such are the terms at home to which English ladies are put, and which often lead to a world-wide fame and competence in old age.

I must now pass on to the expectations of owners and the promise of the several leading horses, but for the present it will suffice to notice the programme of the first day's races only, as the Dealer's Plate brings together almost all the Maidens, and the Forbes' Stakes all the Platers, Arab, Australian, English, and country bred, so that by the result of those two meets we shall find out the probable result of most of the other contests throughout the meeting.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the glorious uncertainty which pervades matters in general also casts its mantle in which so much "set up," and groans in spirit to think that he has lost his dinner or must drop in two hours late at a ball, he is told that half dozen of the best hands are "keeping feast." Or he may be told that they were informed yesterday that they could all better their fortunes by a trip to Calfraria or Timbuctoo—and that they wish for a few months' change of air and scenery to consider the advisability of the excursion in all its bearings. It is for leaving our office in this sudden way that a printer has just been punished by the decision of Mr. Steele, and we call attention to his case in the hope that it may act as a warning to all brethren of the craft. They are for the most part a hard-working intelligent and meritorious class, but still if they have a weakness, it is that of ignoring the consequences logically deducible from the great journalistic canon that a daily paper is expected to appear every day. Nothing can be more obvious than that they are bound not to leave their employment without giving sufficient notice to provide their employers with a competent and adequate substitute. Otherwise they must expect like the plaintiff in the case tried before Mr. Steele, which we cite for their instruction, to be punished by the forfeiture of whatever arrears of salary may be their due, and a fine, by way of compensation to their employer, if they subject him to a vexatious process in Court.—*Daily News, Jan.* 11.

COCKS AND HENS.

(From All the Year Round.)

Cocks and hens ! The theme is humble. But there is not a department of animal life so humble as not to reward attention. Always provided that he who attends, does not bring his own preconceived notions to the task, neither regards all God's lower creatures as so many machines made to order.

The moment for writing about poultry is propitious. Poultry-shows abound at home and abroad ; and, though prize cattle figures not (as a mythical great-uncle of mine did) keep fighting-cocks in their bedrooms, most landed proprietors have their parks of poultry, and are fashionably stimulated by fabulous prices to the purchase of wondrous breeds. The other day, I was at an agricultural exhibition. The tremendous turnips and apples, big as children's heads, failed to draw. All the world, anxious for a view, were squeezing, scrambling, fighting round the cages which contained the gigantic Cochins, the jetty lustrous Creve-cœurs, the cotton bantams, and the horned diabolical Poules de la Flèche. The fact is, living entities have an interest which does not belong to unorganised matter. A poultry-yard ! The very name has a household sound. And then, what infinite associations man has with cocks and hens ! From the village cock that wakes the peasant, to the historic cock that warned Peter, Poetry, Remembrance, and imagery, crowd round the bird. The first effort at art of the schoolboy is to make paper cocks and hens (by the same token, I was wickedly whipped for it at school), nor could the old pathetic poet, who wished to save the Robin and Wren from violence, find anything better to say for their protection than that they are

God Almighty's cock and hen.

And eggs! What a mystery are eggs! No wonder that the Hindoos think all creation sprung from an egg—that the Greeks thought certain twin-stars were egg-born.

And yet, though many and excellent are the works on keeping poultry,* few and far between are the hints for observing poultry, for going to them, studying their ways, and being wise about them. Have cocks and hens their Huber, as bees have ? As to my own particular studies on the subject, they by no means claim to be exhaustive ; they only may shrink from as remarks, the direct result of observation, which have been chiefly made on Cochins, my favourite breed—pro causa, they lay, with few intervals, "all the year round" (not Numbers but eggs ;—from the shortness of their wings, a low fence keeps them out of a garden ; their flesh is of a gamey flavour, as large, they are of a good, generous, and (so to speak) big nature. Then it is pleasant to study from large models. How noble is my Cochin cock ! He is not only taller, but infinitely more human, than General Tom Thumb. He is perfect in his kind, which dwarfs are not. Viewed as he stands, my Cochin-Bodbingnag (little my fowls have grown since in his vast mansion, trousers, simulates a school boy, of brave aspect, somewhat perhaps grown out of his leggings, but, in all things, bearing full witness to the fidelity of John Leech's representation of Cochins in Punch's Almanack. His back, because of the grand curve of his neck, is at right angles with his body ; his legs are straight as those of a soldier upon drill ; his eye responds to some supposed order of "Attention." His comb looks warlike. He has but little tail. Oh, grand distinction, which, according to Lord Monbodo's theory, approximates the brute to man. If I mistake not, Cochins are more intelligent than other fowls.

I divide my observations upon them into three sections of their being—the sensational, the intelligential, and the emotional.

Let me correct the popular error, that the senses of poultry are of a low range.

Their eyesight is keen as that of prey hovering at a vast distance ; their hearing is acute to detect any sound which threatens them with danger. Also the variety of their own notes attest a good endowment of auditory power, and they have a copious language amongst themselves. The various calls of clucking to the hens, and fondled is not their trade. Yet I have a white bantam, the dwarfest of his species—not so large as many a pigeon—which, having been brought up very much by hand, even courts a caress. He will stand still at the feet of those he likes, in order to be lifted, and thanks the lifter when he has attained his elevation by a rejoicing crow. In winter he will come to the kitchen window and tap to be admitted, holding up, at the same time, a shivering foot to excite commiseration. He also knows his name of Paul, and runs forward at the sound of it.

The general impressionability of the nervous system of fowls is amply proved by their sensitiveness to changes of weather. Though the Cochins show little sensibility to variations of the thermometer, and advantageously resist extreme cold as well as extreme heat, they are themselves such living barometers, that often before my aneroid sinks I see my whole family of fowls preening themselves with an ardour (animals do nothing by halves) which makes them neglect their food. Then I know there will be rain. But if the poultry leave shelter, though it rains, and no longer cower under a shed, I reckon confidently that fine weather is at hand.

Some writers on poultry assert fowls to be nearly destitute of smell and taste. So far from this being the case, they smell at almost everything before eating. To cheat them into taking medicine is very difficult. They distinguish herb from herb in a wonderful manner. Some kinds of herbs, though not poisonous (at least to other birds), they will not touch. Groundsel and chickweed, so loved by the passerine tribe, are their hatred. They like grass, daisy-leaves, the fallen catkin of the passion-flower, laurel-berries, which never hurt them, rose-leaves and dahlia-leaves, and (less poetically) sow-thistle dandelion—of which, both leaf and flowers, they are extremely fond. It is well for an amateur of fowls to try his poultry with various articles of food. They will not swallow anything pernicious, and variety in food is for them (as for all creatures) good—nay, necessary. Occasional living food is also essential to their well-being. While on this subject, I may note that when cockehafers infest a garden, and are gathered up by the gardener, they may be thrown to the fowls in a shallow tub of water, out of which they fish them with much amusement, and eat them with gusto. Perhaps a timid young pullet is at first alarmed at the ugly things, but she will soon follow the example of the matrons of her tribe. Worms my Cochins seem to dislike, or to be afraid of, but the less pure breeds will eat them. The Cochin hens are good mousers as cats are. They will stand, "watching at the mouse's hole," and catch the mouse, and if it be small enough, send it down their throats head foremost.

Although the foregoing account may not give a high opinion of the gastronomical taste of my Cochins, they are singularly delicate about devouring uncooked meat. I have formerly, by English poultry book recommendation, had calves' liver chopped for them raw, but they would never touch it. Boiled they are very fond of it, but I administer it sparingly. In some foreign parts, particularly, I have lately read of alarming symptoms in fowls, caused by feeding them with raw flesh. Once used to it, they are said, when deprived of it, to manifest a sort of carnivorous madness, in which they tear off their own feathers and those of their companions, and so bleeding, perish. Does not the refusal of my Cochins to eat raw flesh show an intuitive knowledge of the meat-madness which might follow on Cyclopean meals ?

I will not speak of the instincts of fowls, because I do not believe in the word instinct—of which, by the way, nobody knows the meaning—but I can aver they have so much intelligence that I doubt not there might be learned fowls (thank God there are not !) as well as learned pigs. The unmechanical nature of a fowl's intelligence is amply shown by its power of adapting itself to circumstances. One of my young new cuckoo breed of Cochins—a superb young fellow, with steel grey barrings and a dark brown, mantled by a shawl of gold—an Oriental-looking fellow whom I call Bashaw—is an example how creatures, which we call the lower, meet emergencies.

He is the only young fellow I ever had who, in a restricted space, has contrived to keep on tolerable terms with the old monarch of the yard —to live with him, in short. The grand secret of this is, that he never crows in the daytime, never in the visible presence of his mighty majesty King Brobdingnag, or, as we call him for shortness, Brob. Yet since, in order to satisfy the exigencies of his nature, he must have his periods of crowing, he takes a good spell of vocal exercise every morning before the fowls are let out, when he is safely separated by a different compartment of the hen-house from Brob. This device he learnt by experience. In Bashaw's younger days he occasionally indulged in a quaver before the king. But he soon found that this was the one crime of high treason in cock-court, and, like a wise bird, he abandoned it at once. If he had not done so, the golden silences. Besides this, he took upon himself all the manners of a courtier, the chief manner being a constant show of awe and deference. But the fun of it, is, that this show is only a show, and that under it he enjoys not only the realities of a very lucrative position, but plenty of liberty as the king, in the matter of food (he allows precedence to the higher power (woe to him if he did not !), but, by insinuating his less bulk behind Brobdingnag, he often gets the best morsels from between his legs. Should Brob observe and suddenly run-a-muck at him, he avails himself of his lighter mould to execute another young cuckoo, his brother, had not in him the stuff to make a courtier. He would crow, he would strut, insupportably in the royal presence. So the fine slim young fellow was very nearly killed by the beak and spurs of the huge one, and after being at daggers drawn for some days, a modus vivendi was given away to a poultry fancier in the neighbourhood.

Another striking instance of accommodation to circumstances, is the change of habits which my fowls undergo at certain seasons. When I am away from home, my gardener shuts them up early in the evening, and lets them out early in the morning. When I am at home, for reasons manifest, I have them shut up in the morning, summer and winter, till eight o'clock. The immediate consequence which follows upon their early rising being hindered, is, that they become, forthwith, fashionably late sitters up. Just as I thought I understood that they went to bed always at the early time they would have to endure too many hours of rest, they remain out and about to the latest possible moment. Even the young birds quickly fall into the same routine. And that this is not caused merely by a change in their evening feeding-time, I have proved. For, say that I have been accustomed all the autumn or winter to go-to roost at half-past six, and to be fed an hour earlier, and that, after their hours are changed, I adhere to the old feeding time, they still remain on the move till about nine o'clock ; of course, when I am not experimenting, I feed them later, and then they seem to lay in extra stores. There are cocks who have tenor voices, others who have the bass profundo. I called one of my Cochins, Lablache, from his deep yet cheery note. Some like to lengthen out the last note in a sostenuto manner which has its art. One of my feathered friends evidently imitates and vies with the railway whistle, always beginning to crow when the whistle provokes it. On the other hand, others never achieve a tuneful crow. That this is a defect in themselves, not in the race, is proved by the frequent falsity of the old proverb, "As the old cock crows, so crows the young one ;" for I have known many crows the young one ; or I have known many of these young bloods, with an admirable teacher in their sire, fail to do justice to his lessons. I had a Brahma (by the way, the Brahmas have generally much stronger voices than the Cochins) which always fell a semitone on the last note, and so ended in a minor key, of a dismal nature. There seem to be also fashions in crowing, set by some pert young springald, and becoming epidemic. All my young birds one day altered their song—not for the better—and I traced the chance to an infamous little dunghill cock in the neighbourhood, who crowed short. He had evidently set a bad fashion—always easier to adopt than a good fashion. It is very curious to observe an old bird teaching a young one to crow. He not only makes the cockerel repeat his lesson separately, but sometimes like a human musical professor teaching a pupil, in duo with himself. While on the subject of the vocal endowments of fowls, I may mention that what is popularly called the crowing of hen is generally achieved by her husband, who finishes the lyric rejoicing strain, and comes up to time so neatly, that few persons, I imagine, are aware that the cackle is not the work of one performer. Moreover, the cackle of the hen does not always mean she has laid an egg. It sometimes means she is alarmed. A sudden fright will set the whole yard cackling. Once a sponge of mine, blown by the wind from a window-ledge, excited fits of endless cackling, as if all the hens had laid at once.

As to the sense of feeling in fowls, let us hope that at least they are not susceptible of acute suffering. They have been beheaded fowl to run round a garden, curiously avoiding obstacles in the way. This argues a diffusion in certain of the senses of fowls, but I trust not in their sense of pain. The chief thing I have remarked as to their general susceptibility to touch, is their exceeding dislike to be handled. Their opinions on the subject simply reverse those of the dog. To be stroked

*Ornamental and Domestic Poultry, by the Rev. E. S. Dixon, may be especially recommended.

MADRAS.

THE Acting Collector of Cuddapah, writing to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Zamalamadugu, 9th December 1863, No. 176, says :—"It is with pleasure that I have the honor to communicate to the Board the discovery of an insect that eats away Prickly Pear. I say *an* insect because that sent by Major Mainwaring requires a farinaceous conjee to make it eat, whereas this eats it away root and branch without anything of the sort. Should the Board deem it expedient, I will send a cooly load to Madras on my return to Cuddapah, about the 20th instant. I shall report further on the subject in a few days."

The Acting Collector is directed to send a specimen of the insect to Captain Mitchell, the Curator of the Government Museum, that it may be determined whether it is a new variety.—*Times, Jan.* 14.

WE report elsewhere in our columns a case tried in the Small Cause Court before Mr. Steele, whose verdict fairly entitles him to the gratitude of editors, sub-editors, newspaper clerks and all persons reponsible for the due matutinal appearance of a newspaper at the usual hour. The public little knows at what cost their proverbial punctuality is often obtained, and how much in India they are at the mercy of the gentlemen familiarly known as "printer's devils." In one sense the reponsible editor is at their mercy in every journal-reading corner of the globe. It is almost, if not quite impossible by any amount of care to prevent their slipping in at the last moment some obnoxious word or letter which gives to the utterance of the editorial Oracle a new significance which at early tea with an observation inserted at the last moment by a playful "devil" in the middle of the editorial column to the effect that the editor of the paper richly deserved to be kicked. Our readers may be left to imagine the consternation and bewilderment which would have been created among the united of Madras by such an unprecedented freak of penitence or suicidal candour on the part of the usually judicious and self-appreciating "We——" However little accidents of this description are not more likely to happen in India than anywhere else. But we do not think there can be any part of the world in which so much laxity prevails with respect to the arrangements made for securing the regular attendance of a sufficiently numerous staff of compositors. The Native festival and ceremonies have doubtless a great deal to do with the matter. When an editor expresses his surprise that the "copy" takes about three times as long as it ought to "set up," and groans in spirit to think that he has lost his quantity of scratching in the yard, and this profits her so well that her feet are sound. Though eight years old, she is a capital layer.

Hens through experience, as they get older, get wiser. They become every year, while at all capable, better mothers. A young sitting hen is generally either giddy or over-earnest, thereby addling her eggs by quitting them too long, or injuring and perhaps killing herself by never leaving them at all. On the other hand, an experienced matron will sit close for the four first and the four last days of her term—the ticklish and important periods of incubation—but will rise and eat and drink for about five minutes during each of the intermediate days. Then the good old hen knows all the cunning receipts and traditional secrets of her race, how to rear her chicks, how to guard them from damp, when to call them under her wings, &c. ; while the silly young thing will be frightened at the first cry of her brood—will, perhaps (as one of my young fowls did), run away and leave them, or in an agony of uneasy maternity, kick and sprawl them to death.

Perhaps no point more clearly demonstrates the mentality of fowls than their pining from moral causes. One may say they require happiness, certainly amusement, and a certain relish in all they do, without which the best food and lodging does not cause them to prosper. Fowls fattened in coops would not eat unless crammed (disgusting process !) by means of funnels made for the purpose. I was much struck by the non-prosperity of a set of young fowls I had sequestered in a roomy sunny hen-house, apart from the others. Their good food remained hardly tasted on the ground. They did not grow any way but lean. At length I joined them to the old set, from which I had separated them for fear they should be bullied. What a change for the better ! They were bullied but they throve ; they scrambled, and learned to desire ; the first step towards enjoyment. They grew strong, large, and fat, in a few days rather than weeks.

As regards the characteristic emotions of poultry, their tempers, humours, and passionate endowments, their loves and hates, we find strong generic features peculiar to all the race. The cock's combativeness and courage in defending his hens, the hen's boldness in defending her brood, are readily understood. Not so easily the apparent cowardice of both sexes. The quality of courage is, as regards them, not less than as regards human beings, often misconceived. Fear is not, in truth, cowardice. There is no courage without an adequate object for being courageous. Out of that sphere the instincts of self-preservation do and must prevail. "What is fear ;" asked the boy Nelson. "A guard against needless danger," might have been answered to the young hero. It is no wonder, then, that when all motive for courage is taken away, fowls are particularly subject to the passion of fear. Their lives are at the mercy of a thousand perils. There is always the great peril of the knife hanging over them. And, really, by some traditional wisdom they seem to know it. In the gardener, the cook, entering into the poultry-yard, always creates a panic there : and I fancy the fowls have remarked, like Hawthorne's pilgrims, when the celestial railroad had brought them to the City of Vanity, that "those who suddenly vanish like a soap-bubble from amongst them, never appear again." Then, as said upon the subject, a brood of young chickens lose much of their familiarity and gaiety, and when the fated pullet knows it is she, and not another, that is to be caught, what additional flutter in her wings, what extra anguish in her screams ! It is the horror of sparrows in the Zoological Gardens when the snake has selected his victim. But besides this great, daily peril, there are those quiet of the hen-house, a change in my arrangements caused me to move bodily the line of nest-boxes into a back hen-house. The hens instantly went, each to her accustomed nest, without any regard to the changed situation.

Jealousy, the vast fulcrum of human evil, is not among fowls. Between two cocks grown to the young fellows—this year's birds—agree together at first. They are as affectionate and familiar as lads at college. Something in the bras dessus bras dessous style, they saunter about, have a few friendly sparrings—mock combats, with beak to beak, and mutually ruffled necks, staring in each other's faces—then suddenly run off to have a race, or lie down in the sun side by side, with every feather loose to let in the grateful warmth. In this state of young fellowship, they rather affect to despise the company of the hens. They have their own walks, their own small secrets. If an old hen stalks by, they sometimes join her, they are making sarcastic comments upon her. Yet this very hen shall later prove the cause of deadly strife. Like our human youngsters, a young feathered gentleman always takes for his first passion a female older than himself. And then who, in the annals of "la femme de trente ans," immortalised by Balzac, and adored by the lads of the Lyceum. Very likely the Heien of Gallic war will be the queen of the poultry yard, herself a dowager of four years' standing who at first treats the pack of cocksparks with contempt, but finally provokes even her own lawful lord to ire, by singling out a lover from amongst the young ones, or by alternately lying in the sun. No more mock combats ! Then comes estrangement ; then the real standing fight ; a fight of life and death. Some say ; "Let them fight it out !" But the hope of your poultry-yard to come out of minus an eye or minus his life. I was one day interested by watching the interminal effects of two young rivals to have a duel al a mort. In order to baffle the vigilance of the police—myself and my gardener—they dodged about with a mutual hostile intelligence. At last both disappeared from view, and, following each, I found them in an outhouse, both of them one gore of blood, but both of them still fighting.

Having noted features of character mostly common to all poultry, I need scarcely add that fowl differs materially from fowl. We may observe, ab ovo, not only diversities of form and plumage, but weakness, and sufficient differences of character to confound the notion that any two creatures of any genus enter the world quite alike. Some pugnacious little rascals of chicks just hatched, begin to fight and peck at their brethren, and these birds in their little nests do not agree. Some chickens are infant Cornaros ; others of incipient abstemiousness. Then we have the handy, the awkward, the pert, the slow, the grave, the funny, the mischievous, the brisk, the sedentary, the silent, the chatterer, the marauderer, the groaner, the social, and the unsocial, who run away from the mob to enjoy the pleasure of solitude. And these characteristics, though they may be modified, are rarely obliterated in after life.

Hereditary transmission of defect is another curious point to observe in poultry. Peculiarities are sent down from afar, and, if they seem to die out, unexpectedly reappear. I have known even a black spot *inside* an egg, begun by a remote ancestress, to be continued through many crossings down to the eggs of the most recent generation. Another curious thing to be remarked, is, how nature works to prevent mixed breeds by a constant tendency to recur to some one original type. Take, at one time only two Brahma hens (which came from eggs sent me some hundreds of miles), no Brahma cock. Much as I wished to multiply the Brahma ladies, which were paired with a Cochin gentleman, I failed to succeed in my object. The hens, indeed, produced in each brood plenty of pure Brahma cockerels, and plenty of pure Cochin-pullets, but conversely never. It was only after I established a Brahma gentleman that I had the usual proportion of males and females of that type. It is the same with a new variety of Cochins, called cuckoo, which is made up from Cochins, black or white, and Ponles de Breda, which last are of mingotly barred feathers, grey and white, almost Turkey fashion. A pretty and curious variety are the Cochin cuckoos, but it is almost impossible to keep the variety steady. I find that the young are apt to come out accordant to a single type, perfect black or perfect white ; while if the barred grey cuckoo be successful, the proud cock, it generally turns out to be male. But as regards the true Cochin-Chinas whose nature is to include in the race subjects of very varied colours, you may obtain from a pair, offspring which run through every tint of buff, cinnamon, lemon, or red ; nay, you may even be startled sometimes by the phenomenon of a white or black chicken springing from parents of what the French call "couleur fauve."

In conclusion, I heartily recommend to all who want a good hobby—to nervous low-spirited people, especially—poultry. Even the cares which inevitably come upon every one who embarks the smallest quantity of regard upon any living creature will abstract the mind from heavier thoughts. Then, what an agreeable pet yet it is on a summer's morning to let out your chickens of four months to frolic in their playground ! They rush to sport, as young things only rush ; they flutter forward with outstretched wings ; they climb upon the bushes, and sometimes one may see a pullet sitting on a bough, while the others are swinging her, until they, too, take their turn to be swung.

Verily, to me, my poultry-yard is a microcosm in which, at a safe distance, I may study the big world, and over which presiding, may be happy myself in studying the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

GOING FOR A SOLDIER.

(From All the Year Round.)

THE Indian snake-charmer can find a fitting parallel in the English recruiting-sergeant. Both subdue their auditors by music, and the musical instruments they employ for their respective purposes are of the most primitive description. Any one who has ever watched the operations of the recruiting-sergeant in a country village, with his fifer and drummer and Man Jack, will surely endorse this assertion. Clowns and joskins are drawn open-mouthed from their holes by the dulcet strains of martial music, and the flying ribands of the "soger men." They open at once a mental panorama in Giles's brain—the "Battles of the British Army," in which generals, horses, cannon, fifers, drummers, recruiting-sergeants—ribands and all —and other panoramic effects of a bloody battle, are mixed up in a mass, and dodge and buzz about in a manner truly bewildering to that simple worthy. The upshot of the proceeding is, that Giles and two or three of his mates list for sogers, and are carried away by the scarlet kidnapper. But, dress this same warlike-looking sergeant a la Spurgeon, take away the fifer and the drummer and the scarlet cloth and the ribands, and Giles will be very scarce. Giles must have a gaudily-painted fly for a bait or he will not bite at all.

Recruiting for the English army has been briskly renewed within the past few months. Some men enter the service from choice ; some in order to destroy their identity, for reasons best known to themselves ; nearly all from pure necessity. It may be likened with justice to an immense sewer, which receives the social drainage of the kingdom.

The recruit, on first joining, undergoes a species of military baptism in the ablution-house ; at the close of which ceremony he assumes her Majesty's livery, perhaps for life, and parts with his former habiliments with pleasure or regret, according to the actual value of those articles. Wherever he goes, he is a walking advertisement of his own rawness. Every article on him looks painfully new to the eye, and he appears as if he were always marching to "attention," so stiff and unbending is he. His clothes exhibit a decided partiality for his "stock"—a leathern duplicate of some iron affair of torture in the Tower—and performs menial tasks with it on. He wanders about in a helpless abstracted manner, buttoned up to the throat, with his chin-strap either in his mouth or under his chin according to regulation. In course of time, that useless appendage will be comfortably adjusted for him by some old soldier, in the little indentation formed by nature for its reception, between the under lip and the projection in question. The old soldier will teach him other useful things, which shall stand him in good need by-and-by. He will teach him how to *soldier*, in short, in the most approved professional manner.

The first days of his recruitdom are, perhaps, the pleasantest in his whole service, for the Queen's bounty has then to be spent, or rather transferred to the till of the Cross Muskets outside the barrack gate, in instalments varying from five to ten shillings. Ventent immediate results as regarded the money order shall arrive. The old soldier is in the zenith of his glory then. He makes hay while the sun shines, and when the inevitable last shilling will turn up, he helps to spend it with a sorrowful heart, and collapses into his solitary self again. He deigns no longer to enlighten his former pupil in drill in a professional manner, but vouchsafes only curt snappish bouncing sentences. His work is done. He folds his hands in peace, spends his fourpence-a-day on himself, and looks about for another windfall.

There are different types of recruit. There is the wavering recruit who has been in the militia, and who wants to aspire at once to the dignity of the old soldier. This specimen is generally taken down a peg or two before long. He keeps his "bounty" to himself. He acts as his own Mentor, and fees himself for services rendered by himself to himself in that capacity. He is a great eyesore to the professional old soldiers, and is sent to Coventry immediately, whence he seldom returns without first paying his back-fare. Then we have the genteel recruit This variety has no earthly business in the army. He leaves home in consequence of a family difference, and seems to take a fiendish delight in debasing himself as miserable as possible—out of revenge perhaps. He walks about the barrack-square with his hands in his pockets, and numbers three, four, and five, buttons of his jacket unfastened to display a white pocket-handkerchief. He sets his watch regularly by the parade clock, and will tell you the time with pleasure, though the clock itself is within a few yards of him. He is very fond of producing from one of his pockets a fat mysterous pocket-book, filled to repletion with papers one would like immensely to read, and another pocket-book in which he makes notes of nothing at all —only pretends to do so, embracing the opportunity of peering into that old-fashioned compartment of it which once held pounds but which is now debased by harbouring pence. He will tell you of a friend who sends him all the news and a post-office order occasionally besides. He affects cigars and wine at such times,

conviction with it than any amount of description. Firstly, then, you are half strangled by the tug of your knapsack on your stock, you feel an insane desire to shout or sing in order to relieve the dreadful oppression of your chest, and you are surprised that you do not go off into a real apoplectic fit. Your throat becomes hot and parched, your eyeballs are alarmingly strained, and the sensation popularly known as "pins and needles" is experienced from your shoulders to the tips of your fingers. Shake off the monster, and you distinctly feel his ghost occupying his place as oppressively as himself; for a good hour afterwards. An army medical author recently assigned this knapsack as the cause of there being so many recruit invalids in the service. Many inventors have endeavoured to remedy some of these evils, but very little benefit has been derived as yet, from their praiseworthy exertions.

Excellent results have been obtained in the army by the establishment of libraries, reading-rooms, and institutions, at nearly every one of our military stations. We have seen Telemachus, and even Mentor with him, occasionally, investing a portion of the bounty-money in the purchase at these establishments of sundry cups of a beverage were different in spirit and taste from the drinks dispensed at the bar of the Cross Muskets; while other good things from the Institute bar (say, at Chatham) make up a little repast which they appear to enjoy immensely. We will not affirm that the Cross Muskets never receives a visit from the old soldier and his protege; but their visits are unquestionably fewer than before, and further between.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 19.

Sinclair, Captain A. Y., 26th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Kolapore.
Morant, Lieutenant J. L. L., Madras Engineers, on duty, from Dowlaishweram.
Pennefather, R. P., Madras Engineers, on duty, from Dowlaishweram.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 19.

Ducat, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDER.—JAN. 19.

[illegible] LT. TAPP, C.B.
[illegible], 106th Foot, is attached

STAFF ORDERS.

[illegible] COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
[illegible] 18th January 1864.

Captain F. W. Knight, Staff Corps, is confirmed in the appointment of Staff Officer at Surat, from the date of Captain Beale being permanently appointed to the Brigade Staff.

Assistant Surgeon H. T. Donn is transferred from general duty Poona Division to general duty Bombay Garrison.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 19th Jan. 1864.

Mr. Richard Carter, Acting 3rd Officer of the *Zenobia*, to be Acting 2nd Officer of that vessel.

Mr. A. Thompson, 1st Class Engineer, is to be paid up and discharged.

Mr. J. W. Grey is appointed Acting 2nd Officer of the *Berenice*.

Mr. James F. Price, late Indian Navy, is appointed 2nd Officer of the *Semiramis*.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Camp Deenah, 31st December 1863.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Lieut. C. E. Benthall, General List, Cavalry, to act as Adjutant of the Lahore Light Horse, during the absence, on sick leave to Europe, of Lieutenant J. R. Pearson, Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Cornet William F. Armstrong, of the 7th Hussars.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
19	Amoy (s)	Selwyn	Galle Jan. 9.
	British Crown	Whitfield	New Zealand October 19.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
12	Johnston Castle (s)	Main	Surat.
	Dalhousie (s)	Morland	Mandavie & Aden.
	Eliza	Nickerson	Liverpool.
	Marian Moore	Munce	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Windsor Castle*, Pryce, bound to London.
Ship *Naples*, W. Stout, bound to Moulmain.

[illegible] to load yesterday:—
[illegible] Liverpool.
Orissa, for China.

FREIGHTS.

[illegible] £3 0s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
[illegible] £3 0s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
[illegible] £3 15s. 0d. nominal.
[illegible] £3 0s. 0d. nominal.
[illegible] } No offers.
[illegible] } Rs. 17 to 18

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

519	Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyths & Co.	
1498	Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama.	Nov. 4
519	Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.	
1142	Catherine Ranken, McMillen.	
	Charente (s),	
578	Colonist, Gibson.	Oct. 30
1199	Cospatrick, Ensslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
850	Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.	
874	Caribbean, Winchester—Lwart Latham & Co.	
674	Campbell, Roy.	
710	Daphne, Forman—Martin, Young & Co.	
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre—E. Latham & Co.	July 2
848	Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.	Oct. 18
1563	Egeria, Sleep—Martin, Young & Co.	Nov. 7
480	Empress, Piere.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding.	Nov. 28
1241	Glounstereeshire, Tomlinson—Stoker, Prieger & Co.	
789	Glendower, Hughes.	Nov. 30
1598	H. M. St. Assaye.	Oct. 24
1231	King Arthur, Grigs	Oct. 9
900	Lepanto, Martin—Stocker, Prieger & Co.	Oct. 9
614	Lonidas, Thompson.	
701	Monarchy, Day.	Nov. 19
724	Morayshire, Piton.	
731	Percy Douglas, Hannon.	
861	Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 4
799	Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald.	
1199	Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson.	
980	Southampton, Linstrong.	Aug. 27
732	Sultana, Williams.—Lyon Bros. & Co.	Nov. 5
761	Sailor, Prince, Camsey.	
1193	Thunderbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	
1741	Tweed, Surat.	Sept. 4
905	Yarra, Nairn—Ewart Latham & Co.	Nov. 18

FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.

890	Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co.	July 30

FROM LIVERPOOL.

811	Anna Dorothey, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Nov. 19
952	Admiral Smith.	
824	Adriatic, Scott.	Oct. 1
1091	Algiers, Buchannan.	Aug. 15
209	Alsagar,—Souza, Pinto and Co.	Nov. 10
861	Ambrose, Daniel.	
1094	Arnan, Martin—Ewart Latham & Co.	Nov. 18
1249	Aromodel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 25
1466	Advance.	Nov. 28
926	Bella Maria.	
1493	Broughton Hall, Tate.	
1350	Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 29
1547	Black Eagle, Basset.	Nov. 1
1925	Bawslaw, Hughes'	Nov. 25
1433	British Empire, Jones.	
1382	Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16
663	Cashlian, Wellburn.	Nov. 18
1918	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 28
1119	Contest, Amy.	
1862	Coronet, Coveny—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1773	Charles Forsfall, Thompson.	Oct. 1
130	Cicero, Alexander.	Nov. 24
972	Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 8
681	Clifton, Belle, Bastin.	
	[illegible]an, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co.	Sept. 11
	[illegible] Dalhousie, Campbell,	
	[illegible] Finlay—Cardwell Parsons & Co.	Oct. 6
	[illegible]all, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Dec. 9
	[illegible] Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.	Sept. 30
	[illegible]ennie, Stewart—RennieScovell & Co.	Dec. 9
	[illegible]rnie, Brown.	Nov. 28
	[illegible]les, Moran—Daly and Sorabjee.	Sept. 20
	[illegible], Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 16
	[illegible], Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
	[illegible], Richardson.	Nov. 18
	[illegible]s, Watson.	Nov. 28
	[illegible]art, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co.	
	[illegible] Gardner, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 18
1445	James Seddon, Jaffaris	Nov. 18
1707	King of Algeria, Curphy.	Oct. 6
1353	King of Italy, Brownan.	
1137	Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
905	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Mariata, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1013	Magnolia, Brown.	
747	Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.	
1240	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney	Nov. 10
643	Moreno, Whiting—Yasmyth & Co.	
833	Nydia,—Cardwell Parsons & Co.	Nov. 11
1001	Narah Greame, Bake, E. Bates & Co.	
1001	Otago, Masterton.	Sept. 25
1328	Princess Alexandra, White—JohnClover & Co.	Sept. 24
	Prince of Walef—Ships & Co.	
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 25
1000	Roodee.	
1071	Sea King—Ewart Latham & Co.	Dec. 7
614	Sedberg, Roberts.	Nov. 23
1096	Sarawak, Vaughan.	Nov. 25
1075	Sqath, Wilson.	Dec. 18
1053	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	Nov. 31
1101	Shannon—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 13
1161	Simsom, Murphy.	Nov. 12
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	
1533	South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 14
691	Sparkler.	
263	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 9
776	Superb, Bonner—John Clover & Co.	Aug. 13
1227	Strongbow—Ritchie, Steart & Co.	
893	Sebastian Cabat, Steele—Ewart Latham & Co.	Dec. 15
432	Tim Whiffler, Cotzer—Clover & Co.	Nov. 7
697	Topogonops, Poe—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	
397	Vittoria, Martin.	Nov. 16
599	Wabeno, McMillan.	
1015	WilliamCarvill, Cope[illegible]—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 12
1073	Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 10

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1132	Caroline Asheridge—Naemyths & Co.	Oct. 1
1598	Clasmerden, Gibson—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 29
1926	Diadem.	
949	Ellen, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 24
1051	Glenalva, William—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 24
1057	May Queen, Penny.	Sept. 29
1094	North, Brown.	Nov. 20
	Yicksburg, Scott	Oct. 30

FROM BANGKOK.

499	Ellen Masters, Glover.	
386	Nerbudda.	

FROM CARDIFF.

810	Fort Regent—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Oct. 1
973	Windsor Forest, Castis—Ewart Latham & Co.	

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197	Africana, Halfhid.	
1134	Epaminondas, Headey.	
900	Falkland, Pender.	
1072	Jane Parker, Davis.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co.	July 18

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1057	Gladston—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
939	Sattara.	
1350	Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 13
647	Zemindar, Jones.	Nov. 13

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047	Beaumonde.	
1047	Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM NEWPORT.

602	Samoset.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

630	Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.

471	Aca.	
1127	Earl of Elgin.	July 31

FROM THE CLYDE

1209	Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.	
	City of Benares.	
686	City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co.	Nov. 26
999	Montrose, McIntyre.—Lyon Brothers, & Co.	Oct. 5
569	City of York, Bopd.	
781	Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 9
781	Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 25
	Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.	

FROM CHINA.

532	Earl of Shaftesbury, Kroun.	
	Gloucester.	Nov. 22

FROM GALLE.

768	Orso, Lawrence & Co.	
332	Rob Roy, Blacklock.	
871	Queen of England, Cates.	
848	Vimeira, Green.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

676	Burlington, Howes.	
861	Ceres.	
1056	Day Dream.	
320	Esna.	Dec. 12
	Esmeralda, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1178	Evelyn.	
637	J. W. Brockman.	
1250	Labrador, Quinna.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
1344	Lady Clarendon.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
800	Lady Canning.	
664	Mary Ann.	
573	Mary Crocker.	Dec. 30
670	Maparam Dayaram, Brady.	
1062	Ontario, Villacott, Ewart Latham & Co.	
819	Oomar Pasha.	Jan. 2
1164	Robinson, Crusoe.	
898	Raritan—Cohen & Co.	
974	Sir Hugh Rose.	
1166	Startled Fawn—Ritchie Stenart & Co.	Dec. 29
363	Teazer.	

FROM BOSTON.

991	Peracles, Furgusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.	

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

184	Fairy Rock, Rothilliard—Rennie & Co.	July 25
1005	Jessy Lumsden.	July 5

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

169	Enfield, Reid.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275	Ann Jenkins, Jones—Fleming & Co.	
778	Akbar, Pryce.	Aug. 8
477	Albion, Hughes—Fleming & Co.	
	Chimera, Mott—Fleming & Co.	
336	F. Bazil, Laws.	Aug. 1
467	Fanny, Chase.	Nov. 24
336	Frederick Bassil, Laws.	Aug. 1
1459	Herefordshire, Walker.	July 28
	Madge, Stewart—Fleming & Co.	
	Scinde, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.	
	Telegraph, Jones.	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364	James Wilson, Shepherd.	
1199	Jessie, Towill.	
655	Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.	
630	Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.	

FOR MARSEILLES.

531	Dover Court, Heigh.	
367	Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.	

FOR MOULMEIN.

500	Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

349	Leucothea (Pras.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.	

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—January 10, *Emphites*, Becher, from Liverpool 28th August; *Teetee*, Tahai, from Cadiz 23rd August; *Mistress of the Seas*, Pain, port not mentioned 10th September; *Summer Cloud*, Barnetson, from Melbourne 3rd November; *Berenice*, Mchenry, from Cardiff 23rd August; *Countess of Elgin*, Bews, from Hongkong 29th November, touched at Singapore 3rd December, and Penang 23rd December; *Tinto*, McDougall, from Moulmein 30th December; *Bourgo A. Holt*, *Robert Small*, and *Garibaldi*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL—January 13, Ship *Vergelia*, A. Mathew, from London 18th August, and Falmouth 6th September 1863.
DEPARTURE.—January 13, Screw Steamer *Golden Fleece*, G. E. Bird, for Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Bank	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼ at 3/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼ at ⅜.
Calcutta	At sight	103
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	223 at 225.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend		Rates.
Bank.	Rs.			
Agra Bank	500	5	pr. ct.	120 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½	do.	235 prem.
Bank of India	100	.....		5 prem.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....		4 prem.
Central Bank	250	6	do.	51 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4½	do.	81 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5	do.	77 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5	do.	180 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	70	.....		45 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½	do.	110 prem.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....		17 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½	do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.				
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300	do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575	do.	Rs. 12,500 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350	do.	Rs. 1,400 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250	do.	Rs. 24,500 per share
Do. B. „	5,000	.....		
Freer Press Co.	250	.....		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....		Rs. 26,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....		Rs. 700 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 2,300 pm.
Railway Cos.				
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0		pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½	do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½	do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.				
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500	per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....		Rs. 50 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....		Rs. 40 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140	Rs. p. share	Rs. 250 to 275
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....		Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3	per cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5	per cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs.	12,000	Rs. 35,000, Par.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....		
House and Land Investment Co.	300	.....		20 prem.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....		Rs. 3,500.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....		Par.
Oriental Ship Building Association	250	.....		250 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....		100 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....		200 discount.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....		Rs. 25 p.sh. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
„ Loan 1835-36	}	92
„ Loan 1842-43		
„ Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		106
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		113

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4-0
Bank of England Notes	„	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	„	240
Carolus	„	300
Mexican Dollars	„	225
German Crowns	„	213
Five-Franc Pieces	„	208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	„	105½
Gold Leaf	„	16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (18th Jan. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs.	560 to 570
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	„	585 to 590
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„	585 to 590
New Oomravutee	„	628 to 630
Old Compta, (ready.)	„	575 to 580
Old Dharwar Sawginot	„	638 to 640
New Barsee and Nuggur	„	620 to 625
Old Veeravul	„	545 to 550
New Khandeish	„	615 to 620
Old Peratchee	„	545 to 550
New Accote	„	640 to 645
Old Mangalore	„	540 to 545
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,400.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 6 to 6 2 per cwt.		
New Rapeseed, Guzerat	„	5 8 to 5 9
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	„	32 to 33
Niger	„	38 to 40
	„	37 to 38

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
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W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
DYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, CAMA, Esq.
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Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

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THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.

„	4	do.	2s. 1¾d. „
„	3	do.	2s. 1¾d. „
„	2	do.	2s. 1 d. „
„	1	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„	On demand		2s. 0¾d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do.	do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1 d. per Rupee.

4	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
3	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
1	do.	2s.	01/16d. do.
On demand		2s.	1¼d. do.
Circular Notes		1s.	11¼d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mas' sight above £50 2s 0¾d. per Rupee.

„	4	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„	2	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„	1	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„	On demand		1s. 11½d. „
On Scotland	do.		1s. 11¼d. „
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. 1s. 11¼d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokahama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chatterd Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 16th January 1864. Acting Agent.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £250) at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.		
4	Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	„
3	Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	„
2	Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	„
1	Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)		at 2s.	0¾d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 „
Do.	12	do.	6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

શ્રી બૃમબઈ તરેડીગ એનદ બેકીગ આશોસ્રેશન
(લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, ESQ.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, ESQ.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills. Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	4	Do.	4 Do.
Do.	6	Do.	5 Do.
Do.	12	Do.	6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.